

# The State Journal

Official Paper of the City of Topeka.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily edition, delivered by carrier, 10 cents a week to any part of Topeka or suburbs, or at the same price in any Kansas town where this paper has a carrier system.  
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## GREATEST IN KANSAS.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION:  
8,806

For the three full summer months of 1894—an increase of over fifty per cent in one year.

### OUR PROOF:

The issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months, viz. from the 1st day of June, 1894, to the 31st day of August, 1894, inclusive, have been as follows:

DAY	June	July	August
1	8,400	8,729	8,640
2	8,512	8,543	8,600
3	8,338	8,752	8,590
4	8,648	8,729	8,741
5	8,530	8,843	8,850
6	8,431	8,823	8,720
7	8,523	11,139	8,726
8	8,431	8,823	8,726
9	8,523	8,823	8,726
10	8,523	8,823	8,726
11	8,523	8,823	8,726
12	8,523	8,823	8,726
13	8,523	8,823	8,726
14	8,523	8,823	8,726
15	8,523	8,823	8,726
16	8,523	8,823	8,726
17	8,523	8,823	8,726
18	8,523	8,823	8,726
19	8,523	8,823	8,726
20	8,523	8,823	8,726
21	8,523	8,823	8,726
22	8,523	8,823	8,726
23	8,523	8,823	8,726
24	8,523	8,823	8,726
25	8,523	8,823	8,726
26	8,523	8,823	8,726
27	8,523	8,823	8,726
28	8,523	8,823	8,726
29	8,523	8,823	8,726
30	8,523	8,823	8,726
31	8,523	8,823	8,726
Totals	222,556	241,378	231,598

\*Sunday, no issue.  
The total number of copies printed in the three months named above, 695,679, divided by 79, the number of issues, shows the average to be 8,806. This is a correct report of the issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months as stated.

(Signed) *Frank P. MacLennan*  
Editor and Proprietor.

Sworn to and subscribed Sept. 11, 1894.  
S. M. GARDNER,  
Clerk of the District Court,  
Shawnee County, Kansas.

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### Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—For Kansas: Tonight and Sunday fair; southerly winds.

THE Prison Trust feels itself safe in making libellous charges, as it is in the penitentiary already.

THE happiest man after election, will be the one who didn't say the bitterest things he felt prompted to say.

It seems quite responsible to be something else besides railroad presidents or other disreputable persons who get themselves indicted.

It now behooves all people who have been shrieking through the campaign to compose themselves, so as to receive the news on election night with due composure whether good or ill. After election, peace on earth, good will to men.

GEORGE FIDLEY says that Morrill will have 40,000 plurality. Such pluralities as that pretty nearly come up to the standard of "before the war." We fear George is looking through specs of great magnifying power. Ten thousand will be enough.

THERE is one place where Kansas Republicans are willing to see more strength in the Populist arm, and that is in the solid south. Half a dozen Republican congressmen from Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina, elected by Populists votes, will be quite acceptable.

THE smaller caliber the newspaper, the more violently partisan it is. It is the little lark, badly printed sheet that accuses the candidate of the other party of "burying his wife in a hog lot," or of burning his house to get the insurance, or of robbing his sister's orphan child.

ABOUT the most laughable thing in local politics is the riot in the Democratic flambeau club rooms over R. J. Sloat and George W. Veale, neither one of whom is a Democrat. When Democrats punch each other's heads for Republican and Populist candidates, what are they coming to?

JAMES GORDON BENNETT who founded the New York Herald, used to say that he never wanted the Herald to be more than 24 hours ahead of public opinion. In this he greatly differed from the Democratic editor who always wants his paper to be at least 24 years behind it.

DAVID OVERMYER has made a long and tollsome campaign, but what for? His party is broken up and its national administration discredited. There is no place in the economy of things for the Democratic party. Either its members must be Populists or Republicans. As F. B. Plumb long ago said, there can't be three sides to any question.

LAWRENCE Journal: The action of the state elections board in deciding that the name of Jerry Simpson should go on the Democratic ticket, is right and proper. If there are any Democrats who do not want to vote for him, and there are probably a great many, it is their royal American privilege to vote for some one else. But the Democrats, endorsing Simpson as they did, have a right to demand that his name go on the ticket. It may be honest to try to keep it off, but it isn't honest. In the matter of the Populist or referendum ticket, however, the board did a great injustice. Of course it may be a smart thing to do, politically, and it may be possible that by refusing to allow the referendum wing to have a ticket the regular ticket may gain a few votes, although it is doubtful. To deprive any man of the privilege of voting for whomsoever he pleases is a crime, and it does not pay to commit a crime, or even to be dishonest in politics, although the majority of politicians appear to think it does.

In all fairness and honesty the Democrats of the Seventh district should be allowed to put Jerry Simpson's name on their ticket if they want to. No party should be refused the privilege of nominating and voting for whomsoever it pleases. On the other hand the refusal to put the Cornish ticket on the official ballot is not right. That ticket should go there, but it should not go under the heading of "Populist Ticket," because such a heading would be a plain attempt at deception. Let the Cornish people adopt a name for their ticket and let it appear on the ballot.

When the czar of Russia dies we are informed that the young heir to the throne intends that there shall be a parliament in Russia as there is in England, and that all "modern improvements" shall be adopted at once. Of course the clergy is opposed to the young heir.

Dens has just put off the national victory of the Populists to 1900. As long as the Populists keep their triumph far enough in the dim future, Republicans will feel satisfied.

### KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

When Dr. Houze of McPherson preaches the congregation knows better than to go to sleep.

A man named Day and a woman called Kuapp were married in northwest Kansas. They should have fused their names on Siesta.

Atchison is agitating the question of calling prize fights public parties, so the church people can have no objection to them.

Five students of the college of Emporia were accepted by the Presbyterian synod at Salina, and will be educated for the ministry.

The Peabody football team started out the season by giving an oyster supper. Peabody people think nothing "stew good" for them.

The Storrs brothers are rival candidates for trustee in Tilden township, Osborne county—one on the Republican, the other on the Populist ticket.

There are only two ministers at Hays City, a Methodist and a Catholic, and fights over baptism and predestination have become a dead letter.

Peabody Graphic: The wheel of time turned back several years in Junction City and the inhabitants glided joyfully into the mad debauch of skating rink season.

Hays City Sentinel: Mrs. Adam Frank was found guilty last Friday by a jury for interfering with an officer. She had thrown clouds at a male which Gustable Charley Snyder was trying to catch under attachment. Case appealed.

"Naturally, when a man travels about a good deal, and kills a man or two in every town, he forgets insignificant details," says the Hays City Sentinel. "Paddy Welch writes to Dr. Kohl for the name of the man he killed in Hays in 1874."

Since there has been so much talk at Lawrence about a joint debate with Nebraska university, some of the students' good temperance parents have been sending in to ask what all that means; football was bad enough, but "joint" debates—that is too much.

The editor of the Florence Bulletin, who is supposed to care a little bit at least what people think of him, plays an autoharp at church concerts. He probably figures that the playing of the harp will about offset going to church.

The transfer of the Baker university football team to Ottawa has its complications. The boys have to go back to Baldwin every Saturday night to see their girls, which isn't what it might be if there were no ten o'clock bell.

Prof. Stryker, of Great Bend, of arithmetic questions fame, is kept busy just now refuting the charge that he teaches Populism in his school. He denies that he distributed copies of Jerry Simpson's speeches in chapel.

The value of a good name is above computation. The good name enjoyed by Dr. Price's Baking Powder has been a standard of superiority for forty years. Its career of excellence is crowned by highest honors awarded at the World's Exposition and the Midwinter Fair.

Needn't Pay Campaign Assessments. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—A circular issued by Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt has been posted in the custom house and post office here, the circular notifies government employees that they are under no obligation to make subscriptions for campaign purposes and that they cannot be molested for refusing to make such subscriptions.

Rudy's Pile Suppository is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cents per box. Send stamp for circular and free sample to Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa. For sale by all first-class druggists, and in Topeka by W. R. Kennedy, corner Fourth and Kansas avenue.

Is Your Hair Dry and Brittle, Falling Out, or Turning Gray? These are only indications that the follicles or roots of the hair are getting weakened or diseased. Boggs' Hair Renewer will strengthen and invigorate the follicles and the hair will regain its natural color and become soft, glossy and healthy. Sold by W. R. Kennedy.

## THE LEXOW COUNSEL

SKETCH OF THE NEW YORK LAWYER JOHN W. GOFF.

The Man Who Has Stirred Up Such a Nest of Municipal Corruption—His Early Life and Interesting Career—His Independent Politics.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—What manner of man is this John W. Goff, who, as counsel to the Lexow committee, has succeeded in stirring up such a nest of police and municipal corruption in America's greatest city as has never before been definitely revealed? Something like this question has been asked many times during the last few months, and as the investigation which Mr. Goff is conducting continues it becomes day by day more apparent that the interest felt in his personality is fully justified.

Mr. Goff has lived long enough to be considered on the verge of age by those whose cheeks still flush with youth, but he is not called anything but young by the veterans. He is in middle life, that period when all man's faculties are at their best, if the possessor has not misused them. To be precise, he is 43.

His Physical Makeup.

In person he is not a large man. His shoulders are narrow and show a tendency to stoop, but his chest is deep, and he has a relatively big neck. Jay Gould used to say that he wanted men with big necks about him, because men whose necks were unduly small could not be depended on as the possessors of sufficient physical strength and endurance to stand the hard knocks and the periods of prolonged effort that are necessary if one would win in life's battle. There is something in Mr.



JOHN W. GOFF.

Gould's theory, too, notwithstanding the fact that his own neck was not at all such a one as he looked for in his lieutenants.

Mr. Goff's face would not be considered handsome in any assemblage unless a countenance be counted comely because it bears traces of an intense intellectuality. Indications of such possession there are plenty in John W. Goff's lineaments and of courage, too, and of tenacious purpose. In color he is blond, and before Father Time came along and turned his full beard to a premature gray it must have been lighter than golden. His eyes are blue, the sort of blue that poets say is kind and true. True to his convictions he has shown himself indeed to all the world ever since he asked his first question before Mr. Lexow's committee, but kind—well, there are divergent opinions upon this point, and those who have had anything to do with his answers to this slight figured lawyer do not think him kind.

Yet those who knew him best say that in John W. Goff's breast beats a heart as tender as that of the gentlest woman, and that more than once since the beginning of the present inquiry he has deplored in private that in order to do his whole duty he had been forced to seem heartless in the public prosecution of his trust.

An Admirable Vocal Organ.

I have spoken of his questions. Their wording and the manner of their asking have had much to do with his success. His voice is admirably adapted to the propounding of inquiries. It is an unusually sweet and clear vocal organ, and he manages it with exceeding skill. Rarely indeed does it become harsh or rasping, but when it does you may know that he is angry. And whenever he replaces his usual bell-like tones by those that are discordant it is likely to go hard with the luckless wight who is being examined. And yet his questioning is not his greatest achievement, or even nearly so. The long and severe labor, the matchless planning, the careful study of his field and of the human instincts with which he was to investigate it, the executive ability that had to be brought into play throughout, and the unusual analytic and inferential powers that had to be exercised before he could think himself ready to begin in his queries—to these preliminary labors of preparation must be accorded the position in advance of the actual questioning in any rational consideration of his work.

Mr. Goff's dress is unobtrusive and neat enough to be seemly. His coats are not always in the latest style, nor is there any ostentatious creasing in his trousers. His only jewelry is a modest gold watch and a diamond collar button, and the latter would not be visible if he were properly attentive to his neckwear. Mr. Goff is surely not a dandy.

How He Came to Be a Lawyer.

By birth he is an Irishman, and he is proud of his nationality. He came to this country when but little more than a lad. One of the friends of those early days was another young Irishman named Fitzgerald. The two secured some occupation, almost menial in its nature, shortly after they arrived here and worked together. Measuring their own abilities against those of other young men who were rising in the world, they decided to enter the legal profession and to strive for its prizes. This

decision meant a degree of hard work and an amount of perseverance and self denial that would be appalling to the young men who plod along at the bench of the mechanic or the desk of the clerk, grumbling and dissatisfied with their lot in life, for these two had no means and were obliged to earn their mental training as they got it. Fortunately it was for them indeed that in the years before Peter Cooper had been moved to found and endow the noble institute that bears his name, for it offered exactly the school facilities of which they must avail themselves.

So they enrolled their names in the list of students at the institute. How they studied and toiled together, cheering and encouraging each other, testing each other with knotty questions before examinations, debating together the problems of life and law that came within their ken—all this would make an entertaining story if only I had the details for its composition.

At last they were admitted and began their practice as young lawyers. When Randolph Martineau, now sitting on the bench, was district attorney, he made them both members of his corps of assistants, and when a few years ago the People's Municipal league put up a ticket their names were both among its nominees, Goff running for district attorney and Fitzgerald for a sessions judgeship. Fitzgerald was elected, but Goff was not. The latter's defeat, however, was shared by all the nominees but Fitzgerald, who was the only one upon that ticket to whom success was vouchsafed. Then Goff had to start out to build up a private practice again. He was poor, for though he had been for several years in the receipt of a good salary as assistant district attorney he had not accumulated money, and as he married in the meantime and had a growing family about him the task was not so easy as it would have been for a younger man. However, his worth had begun to make a name for its possessor, and, surely, though perhaps slowly, he climbed the ladder as a practitioner. In time he came to be known as a lawyer who would always fight to the last, not only for his case, but also for his own rights in court, even before the most severe jurist. Once when he made a particularly spirited contest for himself before Recorder Smyth that stern old judge hailed the lawyer before his august presence for contempt. This became noised about in the lawyer's offices, and it appearing to several of the most eminent of the city's legal luminaries that Goff was in the right the courtroom was crowded with lawyers on the day set by the recorder for inflicting punishment. More than this, Joseph Choate, surely one of the acknowledged leaders of the New York bar, defended Goff, and without cost to the latter, in a masterly speech. This was evidence that Mr. Choate believed his brother lawyer to be in the right, but the recorder imposed a fine of \$500 or 50 days. It is understood that had not Mr. Choate appeared in Goff's behalf the punishment would have been fine and imprisonment.

It was after this that Mr. Goff was asked to be counsel for the Lexow committee. At first he declined on the ground that he could not afford to give up his practice, but when Dr. Parkhurst, to whose "marshaling of the public conscience" the present exposures of municipal depravity here are so largely due, added his pleadings and the chamber of commerce agreed to see to it that the lawyer was properly paid for his services, despite Governor Flower's veto of the bill appropriating money for that purpose, Mr. Goff yielded. Now his name is before the voters of the city of New York for recorder in Smyth's place, and if he shall be elected the lawyer's friends say that poetic justice will be done.

His Life Has Been an Eventful One. I had intended to write a few paragraphs about Mr. Goff's adventures in the service of Irish liberty, of the part he played in the rescue of six Fenians, who were imprisoned at the penal colony of Fremantle, South Australia, in 1876, in which exploit Goff co-operated with Dion Bouicault, John Breslin, Thomas Desmond and others, but my space is running short, and these matters can only be alluded to.

In conclusion, here are a few sentences, each of which deserves a paragraph: He was not born to be drowned, for he has been rescued a full half dozen times from a watery grave. He is a Democrat in politics, but has been perfectly impartial in the distribution of his favors as counsel of the committee. He does not believe that the present investigation will permanently cleanse the municipal government of this town, but he does believe it will straighten things out for the time. The men of the future, he says, must look out for the evil of the future.

L. D. MARSHALL.

Nelson's Foudroyant Coming to America. Nelson's old battleship Foudroyant, which was recently saved at the last moment from the hands of the German ship breakers and brought back to England, is being restored as nearly as possible to the same condition as when launched in 1798 to carry Nelson's flag. She is to go a round of visits to various ports and eventually sail across the ocean on a visit to America and the colonies. It will make a good many sailors rub their eyes when they suddenly come across the old fashioned three decker sailing past them, with her rigging and guns just as they were as Nelson saw them.

A Motherly Night Watch.

The common council of Steinhilber, Silesia, have elected for the protection of the village a night watchwoman. She is said to be stalwart and resolute and takes a motherly interest in various small boys who are out of 'er nights.

Scotch Thrift.

The iron furnaces of Scotland rely for their profit not on the pig iron they turn out, but on the products obtained from the waste gases, which in this country are not put to use.

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- 1 can Green Gages..... 10c
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- 2 cans Peas..... 25c
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- 1 can Mt. Diablo Green Gages.... 15c
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- 7 lbs New Hand Picked Navy Beans..... 25
- 3 lb cans Tomatoes, 2 for..... 15
- New Corn, 2 for..... 15
- Fresh Country Butter, per lb..... 20
- Fresh Country Eggs, per dozen..... 15
- 2 lb packages Tea Siftings..... 25
- 4 lbs White Lard..... 25

- California Hams, per lb..... 05
- Best Dry Salt Meat, per lb..... 08
- No. 1 Sugar Cured Hams, per lb..... 12
- Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, per pound..... 12
- Best Ginger Snaps, per lb..... 06
- Best Soda Crackers, per lb by box..... 35

- Pail New White Fish..... 50
- Pail New Mackerel..... 55
- 2 gallon can Sugar Syrup..... 55
- 18 lb pail Jelly..... 60
- 2 packages Prepared Buckwheat Flour..... 25

- 2 packages Rolled Oats..... 15
- 1 quart can Maple Syrup..... 25
- 1 gallon can Maple Syrup..... 65
- 2 sacks Table Salt..... 05
- All package Coffee..... 25

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1894—Cleveland No. 12, Weight 25 pounds. Wood rims, narrow tread. The best wheel ever built. This wheel only used by Morris Stevens on track, and is the wheel he won all his races on; has new tires.....	\$150.00	\$110.00

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